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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE, THE UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA, THE UNITED NATIONS PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCES HEADQUARTERS

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995. This mandate period preceded the adoption of Security Council resolutions 981 (1995), 982 (1995) and 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, by which the Council decided to establish three separate, but interlinked, peace-keeping operations in the former Yugoslavia, namely: the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO, UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

An amount of $927,779,200 gross ($921,963,600 net) was appropriated by the General Assembly for this period in its resolution 49/228 of 23 December 1994. The performance report reflects expenditures of $848,942,700 gross ($842,885,200 net) resulting in an unencumbered balance of $78,836,500 gross ($79,078,400 net). In addition to funds made available by the Assembly, voluntary contributions in kind amounted to $5,002,300.

Most of the savings are due to the non-deployment of additional military personnel, higher vacancy rates for civilian personnel than originally estimated and the non-procurement of many equipment items, including vehicles and containers. Rollovers to the subsequent mandate period totalled $26,067,100.

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I. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1994 TO 31 MARCH 1995

1. The last performance report for the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), which covered the period from 1 April to 30 September 1994, was contained in document A/49/540/Add.2 of 3 May 1995. Annex I to the present report sets out by budget line item the cost estimates of the Secretary-General for UNPROFOR for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995 as per annex III of document A/49/540 of 19 October 1994 (column 1), the revised apportionment in accordance with the appropriation provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/228 of 23 December 1994 (column 2) and the estimated non-recurrent expenditures (column 3) and recurrent expenditures (column 4). Supplementary information in respect of the expenditures is contained in annex II and the authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for military and civilian personnel are shown in annex III. A comparison of planned and actual flying hours is shown in annex IV.

2. The cost estimates contained in document A/49/540 for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995 provided for the continued maintenance of the Force, the deployment of up to 748 military observers, 40,216 troops, 1,011 civilian police, 636 internationnal personnel, 2,732 locally recruited personnel and 1,686 international contractual personnel, as well as for the purchase of containers, vehicles and other items of equipment required in connection with the three enlargements of the mission's mandate and strength authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994 and 914 (1994) of 27 April 1994. Requirements for this period were estimated at $997,691,200 gross ($992,688,900 net). The gross amount included budgeted voluntary contributions in kind totalling $5,002,300, consisting of 50 cargo trucks donated by the Government of Germany valued at $5 million and the services of an Inspector General and his assistant valued at $2,300. The Inspector General and his assistant were provided for a six-month period commencing on 25 April 1994 by the Government of Switzerland; no troop reimbursement, valued at $2,300, was requested.

3. In its report A/49/753 dated 5 December 1994, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended reductions to the cost estimates of the Secretary-General totalling $64,909,700. These reductions included $55 million for the procurement of equipment and supplies based on delays encountered in previous periods, $4,877,400 for international contractual personnel and a corresponding reduction in the number of such personnel from 2,108 to 1,500 and $5,032,300 for the purchase of vehicles. The apportionment shown in column 2 of annex I of the present report reflects the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/228 of 23 December 1994. The reduction of $55 million for procurement-related items has been implemented on a pro-rata basis.

4. Expenditures are estimated at $848,942,700 gross ($842,885,200 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $78,836,500 gross ($79,078,400 net) from the appropriation of $927,779,200 gross ($921,963,600 net). Most of the savings are a result of the non-deployment of additional military personnel, civilian staff vacancies and non-procurement of equipment. Many of the non-recurrent

requirements contained in the cost estimates were not implemented owing to restrictions on movement of personnel throughout the mission area and the unstable political situation in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. Although UNPROFOR's staffing requirements for the period under review were communicated to Headquarters at the beginning of the period, it was not possible to attract willing candidates with suitable qualifications. While it is true that a large number of personnel volunteer for mission service, many are lacking the experience or qualifications required and their assignment to mission service would not be cost-effective.

6. The restrictions on movement pertained to the action taken by the huge numbers of displaced persons from the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) who were frustrated at the perceived inability of UNPROFOR to arrange their return to their homes.

7. Savings for non-recurrent costs include an amount of $26,067,100 that was rolled over to the following mandate period because procurement action could not be completed by 31 March 1995. The rollovers included funds for the alteration and renovation of premises ($410,000), construction/prefabricated buildings ($9,558,300), upgrading of airstrips ($200,000), vehicles ($2,658,800), air traffic control equipment ($1,140,000), communications equipment ($523,300), data processing equipment ($983,200), accommodation equipment ($1,578,000), refrigeration equipment ($3,957,000) and public information equipment ($5,058,500).

II. EXPENDITURES INCURRED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS LOGISTIC BASE AT BRINDISI

8. It was indicated in paragraph 30 of document A/49/936 on the management of peace-keeping assets that the United Nations Logistic Base at Brindisi would be financed on an ad hoc basis in 1995 from within the existing budget of the combined forces as well as other missions. It was also stated that expenditures on Brindisi charged against the respective mission budgets would be explicitly identified in the Secretary-General's performance reports to the General Assembly. During the reporting period the United Nations Logistic Base at Brindisi was fulfilling essential rear logistics functions for UNPROFOR and for this reason general operating costs for the base were charged against the UNPROFOR budget. The portion of expenditures incurred for the United Nations Logistic Base at Brindisi and charged to UNPROFOR during this mandate period amounted to $2,769,500. The detailed cost breakdown is shown below.

Charges to UNPROFOR for the United Nations Logistic Base at Brindisi

1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995

(United States dollars)

General temporary assistance	1 560 300
Official travel	20 000
Maintenance supplies	30 000
Maintenance services	200 000
Utilities	15 000
Rental of vehicles	150 000
Motor vehicle spare parts	130 000
Vehicle insurance	6 200
Commercial communications	35 000
Communication spare parts	75 000
Electronic data processing equipment	80 000
Accommodation equipment	3 000
Other equipment spare parts	25 000
Contractual services	415 000
Hospitality	5 000
Miscellaneous services	20 000
Total	2 769 500

ANNEX I

Financial performance report for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995

Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
1. Military personnel costs						
(a) Military observers						
Mission subsistence allowance	15 744.3	15 744.3	0.0	14 003.2	14 003.2	1 741.1
Travel costs	1 337.9	1 337.9	0.0	770.0	770.0	567.9
Clothing and equipment allowance	74.8	74.8	0.0	66.5	66.5	8.3
Subtotal	17 157.0	17 157.0	0.0	14 839.7	14 839.7	2 317.3
(b) Military contingents						
Standard troop cost reimbursement	243 260.0	243 258.1	0.0	234 730.3	234 730.3	8 527.8
Welfare	3 599.7	3 599.7	0.0	3 100.6	3 100.6	499.1
Rations	53 546.0	53 546.0	0.0	49 343.2	49 343.2	4 202.8
Daily allowance	9 008.4	9 008.4	0.0	8 745.3	8 745.3	263.1
Mission subsistence allowance	120.0	120.0	0.0	8.6	8.6	111.4
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	21 288.3	21 288.3	0.0	14 891.4	14 891.4	6 396.9
Clothing and equipment allowance	16 605.8	16 605.4	0.0	15 906.7	15 906.7	698.7
Subtotal	347 428.2	347 425.9	0.0	326 726.1	326 726.1	20 699.8

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
(c) Other costs pertaining to contingents						
Contingent-owned equipment	82 027.4	82 027.4	0.0	82 027.4	82 027.4	0.0
Death and disability compensation	8 200.0	8 200.0	0.0	8 200.0	8 200.0	0.0
Subtotal	90 227.4	90 227.4	0.0	90 227.4	90 227.4	0.0
Total, line 1	454 812.6	454 810.3	0.0	431 793.2	431 793.2	23 017.1
2. Civilian personnel costs						
(a) Civilian police						
Mission subsistence allowance	18 587.2	18 587.2	0.0	15 218.3	15 218.3	3 368.9
Travel costs	1 761.2	1 761.2	0.0	580.3	580.3	1 180.9
Clothing and equipment allowance	101.1	101.1	0.0	82.6	82.6	18.5
Subtotal	20 449.5	20 449.5	0.0	15 881.2	15 881.2	4 568.3
(b) International and local staff						
International staff salaries	14 466.5	14 466.5	0.0	12 836.5	12 836.5	1 630.0
General temporary assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 560.3	1 560.3	(1 560.3)
Local staff salaries	11 200.8	11 200.8	0.0	15 214.9	15 214.9	(4 014.1)
Consultants	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.8	78.8	(78.8)
Overtime	660.0	660.0	0.0	141.9	141.9	518.1
Common staff costs	9 290.6	9 290.6	0.0	7 050.8	7 050.8	2 239.8
Mission subsistence allowance	13 186.4	13 186.4	0.0	9 180.5	9 180.5	4 005.9
Travel to and from the mission area	911.2	911.2	0.0	251.8	251.8	659.4
Other travel costs	648.0	648.0	0.0	1 731.0	1 731.0	(1 083.0)
Subtotal	50 363.5	50 363.5	0.0	48 046.5	48 046.5	2 317.0

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
(c) International contractual personnel	38 035.7	33 158.3	0.0	29 382.0	29 382.0	3 776.3
(d) United Nations Volunteers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(e) Government-provided personnel	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.4	109.4	(109.4)
(f) Civilian electoral observers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, line 2	108 848.7	103 971.3	0.0	93 419.1	93 419.1	10 552.2
3. Premises/accommodation						
Rental of premises	27 733.9	27 280.9	0.0	27 975.0	27 975.0	(694.1)
Alterations and renovations to premises	3 559.0	2 649.9	1 593.2	0.0	1 593.2	1 056.7
Maintenance supplies	6 671.1	4 967.0	0.0	7 565.8	7 565.8	(2 598.8)
Maintenance services	2 855.0	2 855.0	0.0	1 102.8	1 102.8	1 752.2
Utilities	19 515.2	19 515.2	0.0	24 060.8	24 060.8	(4 545.6)
Construction/ prefabricated buildings	64 675.5	48 154.8	17 753.3	0.0	17 753.3	30 401.5
Total	125 009.7	105 422.8	19 346.5	60 704.4	80 050.9	25 371.9
4. Infrastructure repairs						
Upgrading of airstrips	1 975.0	1 470.5	249.7	0.0	249.7	1 220.8
Upgrading of roads	6 242.0	4 647.5	2 042.0	0.0	2 042.0	2 605.5
Repair of bridges	473.0	352.2	1 057.0	0.0	1 057.0	(704.8)
Total	8 690.0	6 470.2	3 348.7	0.0	3 348.7	3 121.5
5. Transport operations						
Purchase of vehicles	46 793.1	37 113.8	9 316.2	0.0	9 316.2	27 797.6
Rental of vehicles	5 975.0	5 975.0	0.0	5 733.4	5 733.4	241.6
Workshop equipment	802.4	597.4	837.1	0.0	837.1	(239.7)
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	38 510.2	28 673.2	0.0	67 390.6	67 390.6	(38 717.4)

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
Petrol, oil and lubricants	26 541.1	26 541.1	0.0	27 824.6	27 824.6	(1 283.5)
Vehicle insurance	2 374.8	2 374.8	0.0	2 374.8	2 374.8	0.0
Total	120 996.6	101 275.3	10 153.3	103 323.4	113 476.7	(12 201.4)
6. Air operations						
(a) Helicopter operations						
Hire/charter costs	14 493.3	14 493.3	0.0	12 135.7	12 135.7	2 357.6
Aviation fuel and lubricants	3 260.3	3 260.3	0.0	2 483.3	2 483.3	777.0
Positioning/ depositioning costs	25.0	25.0	303.5	0.0	303.5	(278.5)
Resupply flights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Painting/preparation	4.0	4.0	51.1	0.0	51.1	(47.1)
Liability insurance	228.7	228.7	0.0	282.5	282.5	(53.8)
Subtotal	18 011.3	18 011.3	354.6	14 901.5	15 256.1	2 755.2
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft						
Hire/charter costs	3 016.8	3 016.8	0.0	3 209.8	3 209.8	(193.0)
Aviation fuel and lubricants	8 990.0	8 990.0	0.0	7 698.2	7 698.2	1 291.8
Positioning/ depositioning costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Painting/preparation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liability insurance	3 514.7	3 514.7	0.0	3 845.9	3 845.9	(331.2)
Subtotal	15 521.5	15 521.	0.0	14 753.9	14 753.9	767.6
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	180.0	180.0	0.0	102.1	102.1	77.9
(d) Other air operations costs						
Air traffic control services and equipment	3 090.0	3 090.0	1 822.3	0.0	1 822.3	1 267.7

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	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6) = (2) - (5)
Landing fees and ground handling	4 140.0	4 140.0	0.0	4 114.9	4 114.9	25.1
Fuel storage containers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	7 230.0	7 230.0	1 822.3	4 114.9	5 937.2	1 292.8
Total, line 6	40 942.8	40 942.8	2 176.9	33 872.4	36 049.3	4 893.5
7. Naval operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Communications						
(a) Complementary communication						
Communications equipment	6 219.4	4 630.7	6 073.8	0.0	6 073.8	(1 443.1)
Spare parts and supplies	4 990.8	3 715.0	0.0	3 400.2	3 400.2	314.8
Workshop and test equipment	197.4	147.0	118.4	0.0	118.4	28.6
Commercial communications	10 031.2	10 031.2	0.0	9 106.9	9 106.9	924.3
Subtotal	21 438.8	18 523.9	6 192.2	12 507.1	18 699.3	(175.4)
(b) Main trunking contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, line 8	21 438.8	18 523.9	6 192.2	12 507.1	18 699.3	(175.4)
9. Other equipment						
Office furniture	930.0	692.4	555.8	0.0	555.8	136.6
Office equipment	1 324.6	986.4	806.6	0.0	806.6	179.8
Data-processing equipment	3 990.0	2 970.8	2 873.5	0.0	2 873.5	97.3
Generators	5 077.9	3 780.8	2 556.4	0.0	2 556.4	1 224.4
Observation equipment	253.0	188.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	187.8
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	3 120.3	2 323.3	1 547.3	0.0	1 547.3	776.0
Water and septic tanks	5 762.7	4 290.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 290.7

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
Medical and dental equipment	320.6	238.7	131.0	0.0	131.0	107.7
Accomodation equipment	5 542.8	4 126.9	1 682.8	0.0	1 682.8	2 444.1
Miscellaneous equipment	3 822.4	2 846.0	2 877.0	0.0	2 877.0	(31.0)
Field defence equipment	6 915.6	5 149.1	3 624.8	0.0	3 624.8	1 524.3
Water purification equipment	910.3	677.8	1 375.6	0.0	1 375.6	(697.8)
Refrigeration equipment	3 957.0	2 946.2	55.8	0.0	55.8	2 890.4
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	4 847.5	3 609.3	0.0	7 896.6	7 896.6	(4 287.3)
Subtotal	46 774.9	34 826.8	18 087.2	7 896.6	25 983.8	8 843.0
10. Supplies and services						
(a) Miscellaneous services						
Audit services	117.5	117.5	0.0	117.5	117.5	0.0
Contractual services	15 276.5	15 276.5	0.0	12 181.1	12 181.1	3 095.4
Data-processing services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Security services	137.0	137.0	0.0	180.9	180.9	(43.9)
Medical treatment and services	62.0	62.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	56.7
Claims and adjustments	1 000.0	1 000.0	0.0	142.2	142.2	857.8
Official hospitality	51.6	51.6	0.0	18.2	18.2	33.4
Miscellaneous other services	312.5	312.5	0.0	510.1	510.1	(197.6)
Subtotal	16 957.1	16 957.1	0.0	13 155.3	13 155.3	3 801.8
(b) Miscellaneous supplies						
Stationery and office supplies	2 872.2	2 138.5	0.0	1 670.5	1 670.5	468.0
Medical supplies	3 631.2	2 703.6	0.0	2 759.5	2 759.5	(55.9)

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
Sanitation and cleaning materials	2 197.8	1 636.4	0.0	1 303.0	1 303.0	333.4
Subscriptions	87.8	65.4	0.0	42.7	42.7	22.7
Electrical supplies	1 438.0	1 070.7	0.0	1 047.2	1 047.2	23.5
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uniform items, flags and decals	2 395.4	1 783.5	1 834.7	0.0	1 834.7	(51.2)
Field defence stores	7 346.9	5 470.2	0.0	2 006.8	2 006.8	3 463.4
Operational maps	555.9	413.9	258.9	0.0	258.9	155.0
Quartermaster and general stores	4 508.0	3 356.5	0.0	2 969.5	2 969.5	387.0
Miscellaneous supplies	921.9	686.4	0.0	90.2	90.2	596.2
Subtotal	25 955.1	19 325.1	2 093.6	11 889.4	13 983.0	5 342.1
Total, line 10	42 912.2	36 282.2	2 093.6	25 044.7	27 138.3	9 143.9
11. Election-related supplies and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. Public information programmes						
Equipment	6 955.4	5 178.7	649.7	0.0	649.7	4 529.0
Materials and supplies	296.7	220.9	0.0	182.1	182.1	38.8
Contractual services	867.3	867.3	0.0	409.9	409.9	457.4
Department of Public Information production costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	331.5	331.5	(331.5)
Total	8 119.4	6 266.9	649.7	923.5	1 573.2	4 693.7
13. Training programmes						
Consultants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consultants' travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Training equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
Training materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous services	427.5	427.5	0.0	503.9	503.9	(76.4)
Total	427.5	427.5	0.0	503.9	503.9	(76.4)
14. Mine-clearing programmes						
(a) Acquisition of equipment						
Mine-clearing equipment	411.4	306.3	12.3	0.0	12.3	294.0
Miscellaneous equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	411.4	306.3	12.3	0.0	12.3	294.0
(b) Supplies, services and operating costs						
Wages and food supplement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous services	800.0	800.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	799.0
Field defence stores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous supplies	210.1	156.4	0.0	90.4	90.4	66.0
Subtotal	1 010.1	956.4	0.0	91.4	91.4	865.0
Total, line 14	1 421.5	1 262.7	12.3	91.4	103.7	1 159.0
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. Air and surface freight						
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	4 000.0	4 000.0	0.0	3 264.2	3 264.2	735.8
Military airlifts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial freight and cartage	3 000.0	3 000.0	0.0	3 000.0	3 000.0	0.0
Total	7 000.0	7 000.0	0.0	6 264.2	6 264.2	735.8

	Original cost estimate (1)	Apportionment (2)	Non-recurrent expenditures (3)	Recurrent expenditures (4)	Total expenditures (5)	Savings/(overruns) (6)=(2)-(5)
17. Integrated Management Information System	200.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	0.0
18. Support account for peace-keeping operations	4 280.9	4 280.9	0.0	4 280.9	4 280.9	0.0
19. Staff assessment	5 815.6	5 815.6	0.0	6 057.5	6 057.5	(241.9)
Total, lines 1-19	997 691.2	927 779.2	62 060.4	786 882.3	848 942.7	78 836.5
20. Income from staff assessment	(5 815.6)	(5 815.6)	0.0	(6 057.5)	(6 057.5)	241.9
21. Voluntary contributions in-kind						
Budgeted	(5 002.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, lines 20-21	(10 817.9)	(5 815.6)	0.0	(6 057.5)	(6 057.5)	241.9
Gross requirements	992 688.9	927 779.2	62 060.4	786 882.3	848 942.7	78 836.5
Net requirements	986 873.3	921 963.6	62 060.4	780 824.8	842 885.2	79 078.4
22. Voluntary contributions in-kind						
Non-budgeted	0.0	5 002.3	5 000.0	2.3	5 002.3	0.0
Total resources	986 873.3	926 965.9	67 060.4	780 827.1	847 887.5	79 078.4

ANNEX II

Financial performance report for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995: supplementary information

	Savings/ (overruns) (United States dollars)
1. Military personnel costs	
(a) Military observers	2 317 300

1. The cost estimates were based on the deployment of all 748 military observers authorized by the Security Council by 15 November 1994. However, only 677 personnel were deployed by the end of the mandate on 31 March 1995. The non-deployment of 71 observers resulted in savings under this heading.

2. The reason for the non-deployment of 71 military observers can be attributed to the reluctance on the part of contributing Governments to deploy observers to the mission area where there were severe restrictions on movement as a direct result of the action taken by the displaced persons, which prevented the observers from carrying out their mandated role. Notwithstanding the reluctance of the contributing Governments, the Chief Military Observer would have encouraged Governments not to send observers in such circumstances, particularly bearing in mind the economics of the situation.

(b) Military contingents	20 699 800

3. The original cost estimates were based on requirements for 236,046 person months and the deployment of 40,216 contingent personnel out of an authorized strength of 44,870 by 15 March 1995. Actual reimbursement for troop costs was made for 229,327 person months and only 38,276 troops were on board on 31 March 1995, resulting in savings under this heading. While the full deployment of infantry personnel was attained, there were vacancies in the logistic/support units as reflected in annex III. The monthly arrivals and departures of contingent personnel are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Monthly arrivals and departures of contingent personnel

Month	Arrivals	Departures	Total
Situation as at 30 September 1994			38 862
October 1994	8 701	9 555	38 008
November 1994	4 280	4 181	38 107
December 1994	4 615	4 645	38 077
January 1995	3 332	3 543	37 866
February 1995	5 630	5 302	38 194
March 1995	5 936	5 854	38 276

4. Provision had been included in the cost estimates for the payment of accommodation and food allowance to contingent personnel who could not be provided with United Nations accommodation and mess facilities while on duty travel within the mission area. Restrictions on movement in many parts of the mission area reduced the number of travels. Furthermore, an increase in the number of United Nations facilities throughout the mission area decreased the need for commercial facilities. Both of these factors contributed to the savings reflected under mission subsistence allowance.

5. Provision for the emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops had been based on the rotation of all 38,716 troops expected to be in place on 1 October 1994, plus the one-way deployment travel of 1,500 additional troops for a total of 78,932 individual trips. During the mandate period troop strength decreased by 586 rather than increasing by 1,500. Arrivals and departures totalled 65,574, which amount represented 13,358 fewer trips than originally estimated. Although the normal period of service for contingent personnel is six months, some contingents did not rotate during this six-month period.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel ..... -

6. The amount allocated for reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment has been fully obligated. The total amount of unliquidated obligations available for this purpose from inception of the mission through 31 March 1995 is $123,110,855.

7. The amount allocated for death and disability compensation has been fully obligated to cover potential claims from death, disability or injury of military personnel. Presently, the total unliquidated obligations available for this purpose from inception of the mission until 31 March 1995 is $15,061,500.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police 4 568 300

8. The cost estimates were based on the deployment of all 1,011 civilian police monitors authorized by the Security Council by 15 January 1995. However only 750 personnel were deployed by the end of the mandate on 31 March 1995. The non-deployment of 261 civilian police resulted in savings under this heading.

(b) International and local staff 2 317 000

9. Requirements for international and local staff were based on a proposed staffing establishment of 978 international staff and 3,214 local staff, and were inclusive of a 35 per cent vacancy factor for international staff and a 15 per cent vacancy factor for local staff. The actual vacancy rate for international staff was 50 per cent and for local staff 22 per cent.

10. A total of 175 posts were proposed for the Division of Information (68 Professional and above, 12 General Service and 95 local staff). In paragraph 46 of its report (A/49/753), the Advisory Committee expressed the belief that the

number of posts proposed for this Division was excessive and recommended a review of these posts with a view to scaling down the number. Pending the completion and review of the workload analysis requested by the Advisory Committee in its report of 30 June 1994 (A/48/961), the number of posts authorized for incumbency was retained at the previous level of 143 (52 Professional and above, 11 General Service and 80 local staff). This accounts for the difference between the proposed staffing requirements referred to in paragraph 9 above and the authorized posts shown in annex III. The workload analysis was submitted to the Advisory Committee on 4 April 1995.

11. Savings for international staff resulted from the higher vacancy rate. The expenditure of $1,560,300 for general temporary assistance related to staffing requirements for the operation of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. It was necessary to hire personnel on a short-term basis to receive, inspect and catalog supplies and equipment received from the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) as well as other missions that were in the process of closing down. It was not possible to meet these requirements from the then existing UNPROFOR staff resources. Additional requirements for local staff salaries resulted from a 46 per cent salary increase approved for Zagreb-based staff in mid-November 1994, with effect from 1 July 1994.

12. Although no provision had been made in the cost estimates for consultants, three consultants were hired during this period: to provide engineering support (18 November 1994 to 17 April 1995); to provide interpretation for the Force Commander (25 February to 24 March 1995) and to provide policy guidance to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995).

13. During this mandate period there was a substantial increase in travel by both military and civilian personnel for a number of purposes. Military personnel acting as North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/UNPROFOR liaison officers were paid daily subsistence allowance while on travel status with UNPROFOR. There were greater requirements for liaison travel between United Nations Headquarters in New York and UNPROFOR and throughout Europe. Travel costs were also incurred in connection with the computer automation initiation and integration study, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and the United Nations Supply Depot at Pisa.

(c) <u>International contractual personnel</u> 3 776 300

14. The reduced cost estimates were based on the hire of up to 1,500 international contractual personnel as recommended by the Advisory Committee. Savings under this heading resulted from the contracting of personnel at lower levels and a change in the countries of origin. As indicated in annex VI of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the mission for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1995 (A/49/540/Add.2), the annual cost of international contractual personnel was reduced from $43,900 to $37,700 per person for these reasons.

(d) <u>United Nations Volunteers</u> ..... -

15. No change.

(e) Government-provided personnel ..... (109 400)

16. Unforeseen requirements under this heading related to the travel of personnel provided to the United Nations by Member States for planning and negotiation purposes.

(f) Civilian electoral observers ..... -

17. No change.

3. Premises/accommodation 25 371 900

18. The delayed deployment of troops to their areas of responsibility on arrival in the mission area because of restrictions on movement necessitated their accommodation in low-cost hotels for longer periods than originally anticipated. These additional requirements for transit accommodation resulted in an overrun of $694,100 for rent.

19. Savings for the alteration and renovation of premises included an amount of $410,000 that was rolled over in document A/49/540/Add.3 for the following projects at the Pleso logistics base: minefield perimeter road and fence ($70,000), vehicle wash-down facility ($200,000) and environmental protection depot for petrol, oil and lubricants ($140,000). It had been anticipated that all projects listed in annex IV to document A/49/540 would be completed by 31 March 1995, but fewer projects were undertaken owing to the unstable political situation, resulting in savings under this heading.

20. The cost estimates for maintenance services were based on the use of local contractors. General restrictions on the movement of personnel in the mission area prevented local contractors from undertaking or completing projects that were provided for in the cost estimates and UNPROFOR engineers carried out some of the work, resulting in savings of $1,752,200 for maintenance services.

21. Since private contractors could not be found to undertake maintenance work owing to the political situation in the mission area, a number of projects were carried out by UNPROFOR engineers. The increased demand for maintenance supplies resulted in an overexpenditure for this item.

22. There were additional requirements for electricity, firewood, coal, gas and oil for heating because of the severe winter weather conditions, which resulted in higher utility consumption than originally estimated.

23. The original cost estimates were based on the need to provide container accommodation and related ablution and kitchen facilities for 14,738 troops as follows: to relocate 14,187 troops living in tents, to relocate 60 troops from low-cost hotels and to provide for 491 of the additional troops that were expected to be deployed during the mandate period. Savings of $30,401,500 for construction/prefabricated buildings were a result of the lengthy procurement process and the changing situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNPAs. Although a number of requisitions were raised, purchase orders could not be issued by 31 March 1995.

24. An amount of $9,558,300 was rolled over in the cost estimates contained in document A/49/540/Add.3 for various construction projects and the purchase of containers. The amounts rolled over reflected reduced requirements for troop accommodation owing to the reduction in contingent strength. The cost estimates in document A/49/540/Add.3 provided for the deployment of a maximum of 36,262 troops, whereas those contained in document A/49/540 anticipated the deployment of up to 40,216 troops.

4. Infrastructure repairs 3 121 500

25. Severe weather conditions and restrictions on the movement of UNPROFOR personnel hampered repairs on the airstrip at Sarajevo resulting in savings for upgrading of airstrips. Savings for this budget line item included $200,000 that was rolled over to upgrade existing helipads in the sectors for MI-26 helicopter operations.

26. The upgrading of roads progressed slowly owing to the continued inability to hire heavy equipment. Further damage to roads was greatly reduced by the restrictions of movement of vehicles using these roads. Only minor and emergency road repairs were undertaken, resulting in savings of $2,605,500.

27. In addition to the bridging requirements anticipated in the cost estimates, one contingent provided portable bridging facilities over damaged and destroyed crossings which resulted in additional requirements of $704,800 for the repair of bridges.

5. Transport operations ..... (12 201 400)

28. UNPROFOR's vehicle requirements for the six-month period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995 were contained in annex IV of document A/49/540. The cost estimates provided for the acquisition of 488 additional vehicles and the replacement of 59 vehicles. These estimates took into account the transfer of seven vehicles from the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) at no cost to UNPROFOR except for freight. Furthermore, the additional vehicles included 50 medium cargo trucks that were provided as a voluntary contribution in kind by the Government of Germany.

29. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the present report, the Advisory Committee believed that there was insufficient justification for the large number of passenger vehicles in the Secretary-General's report and therefore recommended reductions to the requirements for vehicles. A comprehensive review of all categories of vehicles in the UNPROFOR fleet was subsequently conducted, which resulted in the number of vehicles being reduced from 547 to 305. The revised total included the 50 medium cargo trucks provided as a voluntary contribution and 41 vehicles transferred from other missions at a total cost of $41,000 for freight. Additionally, 116 vehicles were purchased at a cost of $9,275,200 and provision for 98 vehicles at an estimated cost of $2,658,800 was rolled over in the cost estimates for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995 (A/49/540/Add.3) since procurement action could not be completed before the end of the mandate period. Additional savings resulted from the revised requirements for vehicles as determined by the comprehensive review.

30. The following factors were taken into consideration by the UNPROFOR Transport Section in carrying out the comprehensive review of vehicle requirements:

(a) Significant restrictions had been placed on the movement of UNPROFOR personnel and the situation was not expected to improve. These restrictions on movement limited the number of engineering and other projects that could be undertaken, resulting in reduced requirements for both light and heavy vehicles;

(b) The Headquarters Committee on Contracts had recommended that heavy buses be rented rather than purchased;

(c) The Norwegian logistic battalion arrived with a substantial number of heavy duty vehicles and equipment, which offset the need to purchase these items;

(d) The mission had been informed by Headquarters that some heavy vehicles could be provided from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and reduced requirements for the purchase of engineering vehicles accordingly. However, the vehicles in question were ultimately not made available from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. First, it did not have the capability of servicing and repairing the vehicles to an acceptable standard which would have enabled them to be used by UNPROFOR. Secondly, as a result of the ongoing comprehensive review with a view to substantially reducing the vehicle establishment, it was decided to put the transfer of vehicles from Brindisi on hold;

(e) An internal study conducted by the Transport Section resulted in the transfer of vehicles from theatre headquarters in Zagreb to the sectors;

(f) The request of the Advisory Committee to curtail the number of vehicles used for personal reasons resulted in a slight reduction in the number of light vehicles required.

31. Fewer vehicles were rented during the mandate period than originally estimated as a result of the comprehensive review of transport operations that was undertaken. Savings of $241,600 were realized.

32. Additional requirements for workshop equipment resulted from an expansion of contingent repair facilities and the need to maintain diminishing levels of roadworthy vehicles.

33. Owing to delays in the submission of claims by troop-contributing Governments, a substantial number of claims were processed during the reporting period that related to spare parts that were consumed in prior periods, resulting in additional requirements under this budget line item. The expenditures for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995 included spare parts for contingent-owned vehicles that were consumed in August and September 1994.

34. The requirements for spare parts, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles were also under-costed. It had been proposed to increase the annual provision under this heading from $1,250 to $1,825 for civilian pattern vehicles and from

$6,250 to $7,500 for military pattern vehicles in the cost estimates contained in document A/48/690 and Corr.1-3 for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994. After reviewing these cost estimates, the Advisory Committee recommended in its report A/48/878 that the rates of $1,250 and $6,250 be used. These rates have continued to be used in all subsequent financing reports on UNPROFOR. The mission has undertaken a review and analysis of historical data in order to define clearly requirements for these items. However, because of the difficulties experienced in collecting data, especially in the sectors with their hostile conditions and wide geographic distribution, the study is still ongoing.

35. It was stated in the cost parameters of document A/49/540 that the cost of petrol had increased from $1.14 per gallon to $2 per gallon owing to the imposition by the local authorities of a tariff on fuel in May 1994. This tax has been paid under protest by the mission. Invoices for the prior mandate period totalling $2,295,391, including tax, were paid at the beginning of the period covered by the performance report. Since the payment of tax by the mission was under dispute, the amounts obligated at the end of the previous mandate did not include provision for tax. The payment of the tax portion was therefore recorded in the current mandate accounts resulting in an overrun for petrol, oil and lubricants.

6. Air operations

36. It had also been indicated in the cost parameters of document A/49/540 that the cost of aviation fuel had increased from $1.29 per gallon to $1.74 per gallon as a result of a tax imposed on the local fuel vendors. At the time of finalizing the cost estimates in late September 1994, the mission had been informed that this tax would be imposed on fuel purchased for both aviation and motor vehicle consumption. While the tax was imposed on motor vehicle fuel, it has not been imposed to date on aviation fuel. The actual cost of aviation fuel during this period averaged $1.14 per gallon, resulting in savings for aviation fuel for both helicopter and fixed-wing operations.

(a) Helicopter operations 2 755 200

37. The cost estimates provided for the deployment of 26 helicopters for six months each (3 Bell-206, 3 Bell-212, 4 Bell-412, 4 Gazelle, 6 Puma, 2 S-61 and 4 Sea King), 3 MI-26 helicopters for five months each and 1 Bell-206 helicopter for three months. Savings under this heading for hire costs resulted primarily from the non-deployment of the additional Bell-206 helicopter and the late deployment of the MI-26 helicopters. Six Lynx helicopters provided by the Government were also deployed towards the end of the mandate period that had not been included in the original cost estimates. Positioning costs for these helicopters amounted to $288,600. The comparison of estimated and actual hire costs and insurance costs is shown in tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2. Helicopter hire costs

(United States dollars)

	Estimated	Actual	Difference
Commercially rented helicopters			
Bell-206	1 061.5	821.7	239.8
Bell-212	1 913.0	1 720.6	192.4
MI-26	4 050.0	1 302.2	2 747.8
S-61	2 385.0	2 385.0	-
Government-provided helicopters			
Bell-412	1 320.0	1 625.9	(305.9)
Gazelle	420.0	466.2	(46.2)
Puma	1 980.0	2 197.8	(217.8)
Sea King	1 363.8	1 042.0	321.8
Lynx	-	574.3	(574.3)
Total	14 493.3	12 135.7	2 357.6

Table 3. Helicopter insurance costs

(United States dollars)

	Estimated	Actual	Difference
Commercially rented helicopters			
Bell-206	66.4	60.3	6.1
Bell-212	91.8	94.7	(2.9)
MI-26	8.6	3.1	5.5
S-61	-	70.6	(70.6)
Government-provided helicopters			
Bell-412	13.8	12.0	1.8
Gazelle	13.8	12.0	1.8
Puma	20.6	17.9	2.7
Sea King	13.7	11.9	1.8
Lynx	-	-	-
Total	228.7	282.5	(53.8)

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft 767 600

38. The cost estimates were based on the deployment of a total of five fixed-wing aircraft, consisting of two YAK-40 passenger planes, two IL-76 heavy cargo planes and one AN-26 medium cargo plane. Although there was no change in aircraft configuration, savings under this heading resulted from lower prices of

fuel than anticipated. The comparison of estimated and actual hire costs and insurance is shown in tables 4 and 5 below.

Table 4. Fixed-wing hire costs

(United States dollars)

	Estimated	Actual	Difference
Fixed-wing aircraft			
YAK-40	670.8	716.2	(45.4)
AN-26	414.0	430.2	(16.2)
IL-76	1 932.0	2 063.4	(131.4)
Total	3 016.8	3 209.8	(193.0)

Table 5. Fixed-wing insurance costs

(United States dollars)

	Estimated	Actual	Difference
Fixed-wing aircraft			
YAK-40	50.0	1 345.0	(1 295.0)
AN-26	932.7	1 617.0	(684.3)
IL-76	2 532.0	883.9	1 648.1
Total	3 514.7	3 845.9	(331.2)

(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance 77 900

39. Savings of $77,900 resulted from a reduction in the number of overnight stays away from the mission area.

(d) Other air operations costs 1 292 800

40. The procurement of the precision approach radar system and radio beacons at Tuzla and Sarajevo airports did not take place, pending a full review of requirements and the changing situation in the mission area. During the mandate period, contingent-owned equipment was utilized, resulting in savings of $1,267,700 for air traffic and control equipment. Equipment more suitable to the modified tasks of Tuzla and Sarajevo airports was included in the cost estimates contained in document A/49/540/Add.3 covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995 at an estimated cost of $1,140,000.

7. Naval operations ..... -

41. No change.

8. *Communications ..... (175 400)

42. Provision had been made in the cost estimates for the purchase of telephone exchange equipment, but procurement action could not be completed by 31 March 1995. An amount of $523,300 was rolled over in document A/49/540/Add.3 for these items. At the same time, there were additional requirements for communications equipment related to the purchase of rapid deployment telecommunications shelters. This equipment was originally included in the cost estimates for the period ending 31 March 1994, but procurement action was delayed pending legal review.

9. Other equipment 8 843 000

43. Long lead times required for completion of the procurement process, delays in deploying troops and the continuous programme of refurbishing ex-UNTAC equipment, resulted in savings for office furniture, office equipment, observation equipment and generators. Savings under this heading included an amount of $6,518,200 that was rolled over to the following mandate period for data-processing equipment ($983,200), accommodation equipment ($1,578,000) and refrigeration equipment ($3,957,000).

44. Contingent medical units provided medical and dental equipment. Additionally, the planned equipping of ambulances was not carried during the reporting period, resulting in savings for this budget line item.

45. A review of the requirements for accommodation was carried out, leading to the cancellation of considerable amounts of accommodation equipment and producing significant savings.

46. Requirements for water and septic tanks are directly related to the need for accommodation containers, ablution units and kitchens. Savings for water and septic tanks therefore resulted from the reduced number of containers that were purchased.

47. Additional requirements for miscellaneous equipment and water purification equipment represented rollovers from the previous mandate period owing to delays in procurement.

48. Delays in the submission of claims by troop-contributing Governments for previous periods resulted in additional requirements for spare parts and maintenance.

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services 3 801 800

49. Savings of $3,095,400 under contractual services were realized owing to the delayed deployment of troops which resulted in decreased requirements for

laundry, cleaning, garbage disposal, cleaning of septic tanks, contractual support services and catering services.

50. Additional security services at hotels and camps at Split and Belgrade were required following a spate of thefts of UNPROFOR vehicles.

51. Outside medical treatment and services were not sought to the extent anticipated in the cost estimates, owing to the establishment of contingent medical units resulting in savings of $56,700.

52. Additional requirements for miscellaneous services were owing to higher expenditures for bank charges and tolls than originally estimated.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies 5 342 100

53. Delays in deployment of both civilian and military personnel resulted in lower requirements for general office supplies, subscriptions and sanitation and cleaning materials.

54. Savings for field defence stores, operational maps and quartermaster and general stores resulted from delays in deployment of troops and restrictions on movement within the mission area.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... -

55. No change.

12. Public information programmes 4 693 700

56. It was stated in the Secretary-General's report on the financing of the mission for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1995 (A/49/540/Add.2, annex VI) that provision had been made in the cost estimates contained in annex IV to document A/540/540 for the establishment of an UNPROFOR radio station. The radio station project was rolled over while awaiting approval from the Government of Croatia for use of frequencies requested for transmission. It was indicated in paragraph 48 of the Secretary-General's report of 22 March 1995 (S/1995/222 and Corr.1 and 2) that UNPROFOR was informed in February 1995 that it would be allocated three FM frequencies for radio broadcasts restricted to UNPAs. The mission continued discussions with the Croatian Government on the possibility of obtaining frequencies that would reach all of Croatia, but the Croatian authorities were unwilling to authorize them. They had also insisted on the payment of substantial fees for the allocation of frequencies in UNPAs.

57. The Security Council, in its resolutions 981 (1995) and 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995, urged the Government of Croatia and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, respectively, to provide suitable radio broadcasting frequencies and television broadcasting slots at no cost to the United Nations.

58. Since the radio equipment was not purchased, contractual services and materials and supplies required in support of the radio project were not required.

13. Training programmes ..... (76 400)

59. Expenditures totalling $149,700 were incurred for the training of UNPROFOR staff. The need to provide for equipment familiarization training to contingent personnel using donated equipment was not foreseen at the time of preparing the cost estimates. Reimbursement for the use of facilities and supplies during an equipment familiarization programme that was carried out in May and June 1994 was made during this period in an amount of $354,200. The late obligation of funds resulted from delays in finalizing the contract which was the direct result of protracted exchanges of correspondence with regard to the actual text of the contract. This delay resulted in the inability to arrive at a final amount for obligation prior to the training programme being undertaken.

14. Mine-clearing programmes

(a) Acquisition of equipment 294 000

60. Savings for the acquisition of mine-clearing equipment resulted from the cancellation of requisitions since mine-clearing activities were curtailed because of increased hostilities and restrictions on movement in the mission area.

(b) Supplies, services and operating costs 865 000

61. The cost estimates for supplies, services and operating costs were based on an extensive mine-clearing programme throughout the mission using hired mine-sensing dogs. Owing to delays in the contractual process and the unstable situation, the programme was postponed, resulting in savings of $865,000.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... -

62. No change.

16. Air and surface freight 735 800

63. Owing to delays in the deployment of contingents, movement of contingent-owned equipment was lower than anticipated, resulting in savings of $735,800.

17. Integrated Management Information System ..... -

64. No change.

18. Support account for peace-keeping operations ..... -

65. No change.

19. Staff assessment ..... (241 900)

66. Provision for staff assessment for local staff were not included in the original cost estimates. The cost estimates were based on the employment of local staff under special service agreements. Beginning in October 1994, local staff were appointed under the 300 series of Staff Rules approved for

appointments of a limited duration. Whereas remuneration under the special service agreements was based on a flat fee, payment under the 300 series of Staff Rules was made in accordance with salary scales approved for the mission area, consisting of both gross and net emoluments.

20. Income from staff assessment 241 900

67. This amount is derived from item 19 above.

21. Voluntary contributions in kind ..... -

68. No change.

ANNEX III

Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rate for military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995

Category	Authorized	31 October 1994	30 November 1994	31 December 1994	31 January 1995	28 February 1995	31 March 1995	Average
Civilian personnel								
Professional category and above								
Under-Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary-General	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
D-2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
D-1	19	16	16	16	16	14	17	16
P-5	50	30	31	31	32	33	32	32
P-4	151	74	75	81	80	78	75	77
P-3	160	70	62	62	65	63	64	64
P-2	105	34	45	44	46	46	45	43
Subtotal	492	229	234	239	244	239	238	237
Vacancy rate (percentages)		53	52	51	50	51	52	52
General Service and other categories								
Field Service	138	44	42	39	41	41	44	42
General Service:								
Principal level	26	13	12	15	15	16	19	15
Other level	287	164	178	174	174	176	173	173
Security Service	18	15	14	16	16	15	14	15
Subtotal	469	236	246	244	246	248	250	245
Vacancy rate (percentages)		50	48	48	48	47	47	48
Total, international staff	961	465	480	483	490	487	488	482
Vacancy rate (percentages)		52	50	50	49	49	49	50

/...

Category	Authorized	31 October 1994	30 November 1994	31 December 1994	31 January 1995	28 February 1995	31 March 1995	Average
Local staff	3 199	2 350	2 419	2 497	2 531	2 596	2 644	2 506
Vacancy rate (percentages)		27	24	22	21	19	17	22
International contractual personnel	1 500	1 411	1 486	1 496	1 536	1 519	1 526	1 496
Vacancy rate (percentages)		6	1	0	-2	-1	-2	0
Total, civilian staff	5 660	4 226	4 385	4 476	4 557	4 602	4 658	4 484
Vacancy rate (percentages)		25	23	21	19	19	18	21
Military personnel								
Military observers	748	616	680	693	678	684	677	671
Vacancy rate (percentages)		18	9	7	9	9	9	10
Infantry	32 395	32 225	32 336	32 431	32 295	32 976	32 443	32 451
Vacancy rate (percentages)		1	0	-0	0	-2	-0	-0
Logistic/support	12 475	5 783	5 771	5 646	5 571	5 218	5 833	5 637
Vacancy rate (percentages)		54	54	55	55	58	53	55
Civilian police	1 011	712	727	764	792	793	750	756
Vacancy rate (percentages)		30	28	24	22	22	26	25

ANNEX IV

Monthly flying hours for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995

	Planned	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	Total	Hours not flown
Commercially rented helicopters									
Bell-206	1 890	176.4	142.3	96.8	108.5	179.2	213.5	916.7	973.3
Bell-212	1 620	279.6	139.4	79.6	101.5	138.7	150.5	889.3	730.7
MI-26	1 125	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	81.8	86.8	1 038.2
S-61	1 080	118.9	70.5	28.5	108.3	66.8	93.7	486.7	593.3
Government-provided helicopters									
Bell-412	600	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/		
Gazelle	600	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/		
Lynx	0	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/		
Puma	900	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/		
Sea King	600	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/		
Fixed-wing aircraft									
YAK-40	1 080	159.4	184.4	158.4	231.7	155.1	170.7	1 059.7	20.3
AN-26	750	127.0	115.0	111.8	139.0	127.8	129.1	749.7	0.3
IL-76	1 440	225.4	184.3	106.4	222.2	260.3	170.5	1 169.1	270.9

a/ The flight hours for this month have not been reported.